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MASSACHUSETTS BAY TERCENTENARY

GUIDE TO
SALEM, 1630

FOREST RIVER PARK, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

JUNE 12 TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1930

x2.358.175



MANUAL FOR PARTICIPANTS AND SPECTATORS AT
THE PAGEANT OF
THE ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR WINTHROP
IN THE SHIP ARBELLA

JUNE 12, 1630



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SALEM, 1630



“THE GOVERNOR’S FAYRE HOUSE”

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HISTORY

This celebration commemorates the tercentenary of the coming to New England of Governor JOHN WINTHROP and company bringing the charter of the English syndicate operating in Massachusetts Bay.

In 1628 when the company seemed assured of a Royal Charter, Governor John Endecott was sent over to establish the territory which they had purchased from the Council at Plymouth. He named the first settlement SALEM.

The Charter granted by King Charles I was in duplicate. One copy was sent to Endecott as Governor of the plantation together with the vote of the company directing him to establish laws for the government of the people within the colony. Under these instructions Endecott saved the rights of the planters and incorporated them into the Company's government.

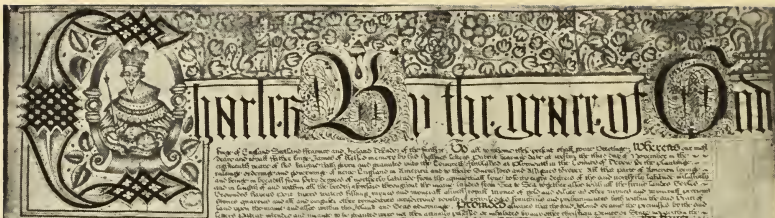
THE CHARTER—A SYNOPSIS

“Charles, by the grace of God, Kinge of England, Scotland, Fraunce and Ireland, Defender of the Faythe &c. To all to whom theis presents shall come, Greeting:”

Confirms authority of Plymouth to the land and all it contained between 40° N. Lat. and 48° N. Lat.

And the sale to the members of the Massachusetts Company of that land between 3 miles north of the Merrimac and 3 miles south of the Charles Rivers.

To have and to hold as a body corporate and politic, by name “The Governor and Company of the Mattachusetts Bay in Newe England,” and their successors



[The following text is a transcription of the original document's content, which is largely illegible due to the extreme density and small size of the script. It appears to be a historical charter or legal document.]

THE CHARTER

- To have a common seal
- One Governor, one deputy governor, 18 assistants
- To make laws and ordinances for the good of the company, government of the lands and plantation, and the people inhabiting the same, not contrary to the laws of England.
- Makes lawful the transportation of people and goods of every sort for the plantation free from any tax or custom for seven years and from import and export tax between New and Old England (save 5% after the 7 years) for 21 years.
- Colonists continue citizens of England.
- “And, that our said people, inhabitants there maie be so religiously, peaceable, and civilly governed, as their good life and orderlie conversation maie wynn and incite the natives of country to the knowledge and obedience of the onlie true God and Savior of mankind, and the Christian fayth which in our royal intencion and the adventurers free profession, is the principall ende of this plantation.”

THE VILLAGE

LANDSCAPE

The New England coast line still has many miles of primeval stretches, which as seen from the water must present an almost identical landscape with that seen by the colonists as they eagerly scanned the shore from the deck of the Arbella.

The typical New England coast landscape as viewed from a distance or as seen more intimately is dominated by a comparatively few varieties of plant growth such as white pine, red cedar, hemlock, red maple, oaks, high bush blueberry and the ever-present prostrate juniper, the berries of which were so highly prized in the olden days for their necessary part in the manufacture of gin.

Yet, lesser plants there were in abundance: "Sweet herbs whose names we know not and two kinds of herbs that beare two kinds of flowers very sweet, which they say, are as good to make cordage or cloath as any hemepe or flaxe we have, and plenty of single damaske roses verie sweet".

"Excellent vines, also mulberries, plums, raspberries, corrance, chestnuts, filberts, walnuts, smalnuts, hurtleberries and hawes of whitethorne neere as good as our cherries in England and they grow plenty here: oak—4 sorts, ash, elme, willow, birch, beech, saxafras, roots and berries to dye, juniper, cipres, cedar, spruce, pines, fiire, sumache."

The endeavor has been therefore as nearly as the obvious limitations would permit, to reproduce that first settlement of Salem or Naumkeag as it was on the twelfth of June, 1630 on the arrival of the Arbella.

The site chosen was entirely barren of trees or shrubs or water features other than the harbor itself.

A pond was excavated and two islands and a shoreline constructed from the surplus material. The spring was located in a depression on the hillside and near the center of the village.

For the brooklet flowing from it a ravine was dug out and planted with growth natural in such a location, including mosses and lycopodiums.

Several hundred boulders were brought in and used in suitable places especially in the construction of the spring and along the brook.

Finally over two thousand native trees, shrubs and vines and 1900 herbaceous perennials in over a hundred varieties have been used in planting this Pioneer Village.

ARCHITECTURE

The settlers came from England and were forced to adapt their mode of living to the most primitive habitations known in their own country. These included weatherboarded and thatched houses, huts or dugouts, and wigwams (occupied mostly by serfs).

Flimsy structures with wooden chimneys prevailed because stones and bricks were useless for exteriors when lime could not be procured in sufficient quantity.

Deacon Bartholomew Green, Boston publisher, wrote of his grandfather in 1630: "For lack of housing he was vain to find shelter in an empty cask."

Higginson wrote "We at Salem make what haste we can to build houses so that within a short time we shall have a fair town."

GOVERNOR JOHN ENDECOTT HOUSE

Original built by Walter Knight and others at the Dorchester Company's settlement at Cape Ann. In 1628, by Governor Endecott's order, it was taken down and floated to Salem. Here it was referred to by Higginson as the Governor's Fayre House.

The Fairbanks House built at Dedham in 1636 was used as a model for this reproduction.

Frame: Hewn oak.

Roof: Split shingles fastened to slats.

Weatherboards: Pine, with beveled overlapping edges; unplanned, showing marks of up and down saw.

Sills: Resting on floor boards and projecting into room.

Windows: Four part leaded glass, one casement opening outward. Windows in first and second floor set up against girts and plates.

Door: A door in the front of the house which faced the south. No opening of any kind in rear of house, toward the north.

Fireplaces: New hand-made bricks, set in clay.

Hardware: Hand-wrought nails, latches, knocker and hinges.

Sheathing: Moulded and nailed horizontally to the studs. In one room the sheathing is lapped like the finish preserved in the Fairbanks house.

Ceilings: Hewn oak frame and unfinished boards.



GOVERNOR WINTHROP
LADY ARBELLA HOUSE

Frame: Hewn pine.

Roof: Thatch attached to poles.

Weatherboard: Unfinished, showing lines of up and down saw, beveled overlapping edges, one edge cut in center of bevel.

Entrance: Batten door. Opening with batten shutter front and one end for windows. Wooden hinges and latches, nails hand-made.

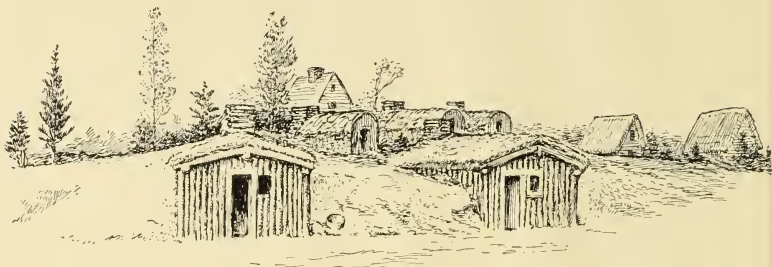
Loft: Gable of one-half of house.

Fireplace: Stone fireplace, wooden chimney, wattle and daub.

Floor: Planed pine.

Sheathing: Mouldings, pine—horizontally nailed to studs.

Stairway to loft: Ladder.



SCENERY HOUSES

Exterior conforming to Endecott house and Lady Arbella house. Oiled hand-made paper in window for lack of glass.

HUTS or DUGOUTS

Structure: Perpendicular or palisaded logs set in the ground in rows like posts.

Roof covering: Earth and sod.

Fireplace: At one end a stone fireplace with “catted” wooden chimney daubed with clay.

Entrance: Batten door hinged on projection on the first board and fastened with wooden latch. The door frame is of hewn oak logs.

Floor: Rests on logs laid on the earth.

Window: One small window of oiled paper, the sash being constructed to facilitate putting in new paper without inconvenience.

WIGWAMS

Structure: Sides and roof of poles stuck in ground on line of outer wall and bent inward to form a dome like the wigwams built by the Naumkeag Indians.

Lined with thatch matting, covered with matting and bark.

Fireplace: Stone fireplace. “catted” wooden chimney daubed with clay.

Entrance: Batten door. Hewn oak door frame. Wooden latch and hinges.

Window: Oiled paper with adjustable sash.

OTHER STRUCTURES

Animals' shelter, storage shed, blacksmith shop and outbuildings of architecture similar to dugouts.

ACTIVITIES

BLACKSMITH

Iron and coal were brought from England. Among the trades necessary for the success of the colonists work in iron was of great importance. A successful shop required a small brick furnace with huge hand-operated bellows. A small building with wide doors sufficed for a shop, a large part of the work being done outside.

The blacksmith was a romantic figure. The musical sound of the anvil, the showers of sparks from the iron being forged, made the shop a theater of continuous performance.

BRICKS

Bricks were made by mixing clay and water in a container by the laborious method of men walking around the outside, pushing the crank which stirred the mixture until it flowed smoothly through a hole into a form. After settling, the clay was cut in appropriate sizes and left to dry. It was then burned in a kiln with a wood fire.

CARPENTER

The woodworker made furniture, utensils, farm implements, as well as buildings. The beams, mortises and tenons of the "Governor's Fayre House" illustrate the most difficult work of the carpenter. Buildings such as this were framed on the ground and raised by the assembled man power of the village.

SAW PIT

Conservation of timber in England was habitual. When the colonists came to this country they brought saws for making boards from logs. Two men worked on each saw, one in a pit under the log, the other on top of the log. The man on top directed the operation and



guided the saw. This occupation required such skill that for more than a century any man performing a great feat was referred to proverbially as "a top sawyer."

THATCH

In thatching the Lady Arbella House and similar houses, workmen were guided by the instructions of an English publication. Methods and materials varied in different sections of Great Britain, and they varied in this colony. Houses were built on the shore of the North River because thatch was available on nearby flats. The materials lining the wigwams in this village were frequently used to thatch houses. Rye straw was popular for thatching.

FISH

Fishing, the earliest occupation in New England, contributed to the food supply of Europe, the founding of the colony and the subsistence of the colonists.

From Governor Winthrop's Journal for May 7: "The wind S. About four in the morning we sounded and had ground at thirty fathoms and was somewhat calm; so we put our ship a-stays and took in less than two hours, with a few hooks, sixty-seven codfish, most of them very great fish, some a yard and a half long, and a yard in compass."

Higginson—"Whilst I was writing this letter, my wife brought me word that the fishers had caught sixteen hundred bass at one draught;

which, if they were in England, were worth many a pound.”

Through the centuries the cod fisheries have continued a prime factor in the development of Massachusetts. And the representation of the codfish which has hung in the House of Representatives at the State House since 1784 replaced earlier symbols of this important trade.

Fish were dried. Fish drying will be seen in the corner of the village nearest the shore. The most common method of drying fish was to cover the ground with stones, leaving small spaces between them for circulation of air under the fish.

LYE

Made by placing wood ashes in a hopper upon which water was poured. From a hole in the bottom, the moisture seeped into a trough. This liquid was lye, used for washing and in the manufacture of soap.

BOATS

Boat building was of first importance in the support of the colony's fishing and commerce. Six men were sent from England free from responsibility for other duties, even military service, to devote their time to building a fleet.

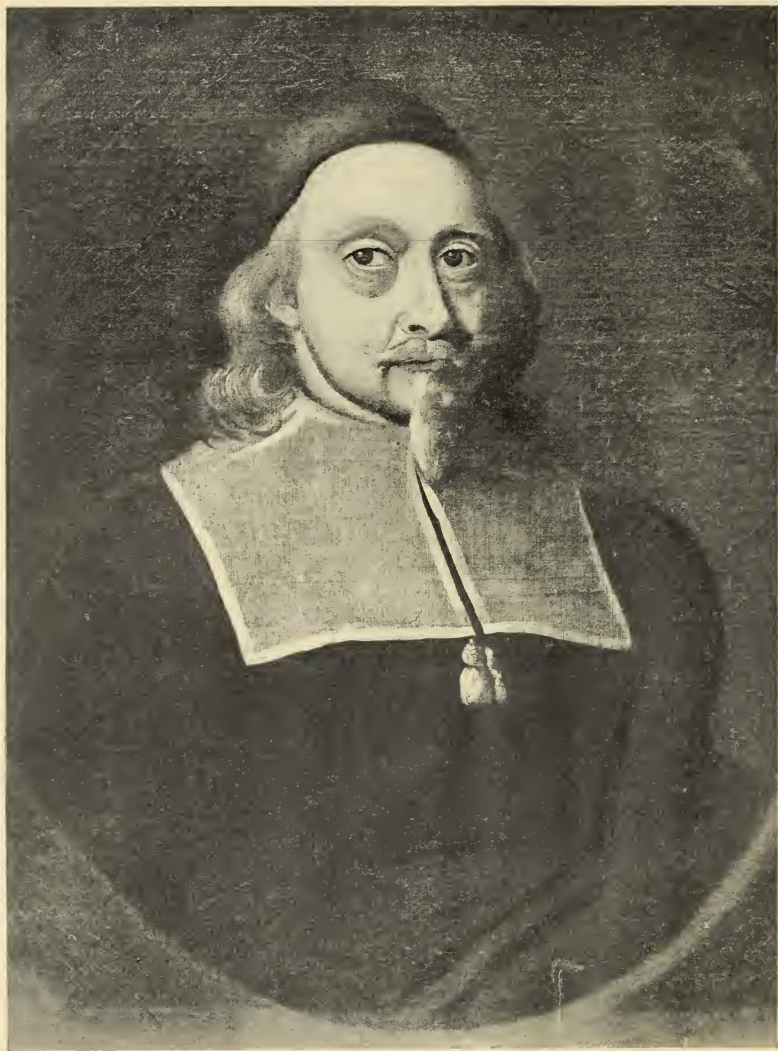
Designs of these boats, while not preserved in drawing, are handed down to us by reasonable tradition.

SALT

Without an ample supply of salt the program of the English company for fishing was doomed. Early history is filled with interesting detailed accounts of experiments in salt making. Monopolies were given those investing money or thought in experimental salt works. It is doubtful whether salt making was ever a success on these shores. A product was realized by evaporation of ocean water through exposure to the sun, occasionally aided by artificial heat. At the corner of the village nearest the landing visitors will find salt works in operation and a more complete history of the chemical and mechanical processes.

PUNISHMENTS:

The introduction of stocks, pillory, and personal defacement commenced with the formal establishment of church and civil government. There are few references to punishment for wrongdoing prior to 1629.



GOVERNOR ENDECOTT

COSTUME

In 1630, there were two distinct fashions in dress. Country people of all classes still dressed much as they had done in Queen Elizabeth's time. Men wore tight doublets, with stiff "wings" at the shoulder, and very full breeches; women wore tight, uncomfortable waists, and full skirts set out at the hips by padded farthingales. Ruffs were still fashionable. But the new styles, which we associate with the painter Van Dyke and the engraver Hollar, were already established at Court, and rapidly gaining popularity in London. The richer and more sophisticated of the Arbella's passengers undoubtedly wore the new styles; the rank and file, the older ones.

1630 is a dozen years before the Civil War in England, and 20 years before the Commonwealth. The standard idea of the Puritan is more nearly typical of the dominant and domineering Puritan of Cromwell's time, both here and in England, than of the adventurous Puritan of the settlement. As for our Puritan maiden, she is a sentimental invention of Victorian times. Her dainty dress of pale grey voile has no foundation in fact. Substantial homespun linen, and sturdy woollens in practical "sad-color", which, surprisingly, included orange, green, and purple, as well as half a dozen shades of brown, was her actual wear. Neither is there any real foundation for the Puritan father's inevitable buckles. He had a steeple-crowned hat for Sundays and so often did the Puritan mother; but their taste ran to hatbands rather than buckles; and buckled shoes belong to the Revolution, not the settlement.

People wore as rich dresses as they could afford, and the early settlers, either from ignorance of the hardships to which they were coming, or from a feeling that their best was none too good to lend dignity to their enterprise, were distinctly ceremonious in matters of dress.

Till they were six or seven years old, little boys wore petticoats to the ground, just as the little girls did; and little children of both sexes wore "hanging sleeves"—that is, an extra ornamental sleeve hanging to the bottom of the skirt, which was fashionable for all ages in the 16th century, but lingered in the 17th chiefly on magistrates' gowns, and in these characteristic ornamental sleeves for little children. Older children dressed exactly like their parents. Until the colony was established cloth was brought from England.

As to color scheme—generally speaking, one may expect black for civil dignity, scarlet and leather for the military, and a wide variety

of russets and browns for the rank and file. Winthrop's emigrants were supplied by the Company with scarlet knit caps, and green cotton waistcoats, bound with red. Capes and cloaks were also often red or scarlet. Pale colors were for the ultra-fashionable, but the Lady Arbella was the only woman likely to bring such dresses to Salem. On the whole, however, a person's civil and religious politics showed less in his dress than was supposed.

It is fortunate that there are portraits of most of the Salem dignitaries, and a full list of the substantial equipment furnished by the Company to emigrants. This is as follows:

- 4 pair shoes
- 2 pair Irish stockings
- 1 pair knit stockings
- 1 pair Norwich garters
- 4 shirts
- 2 suits of leather
- 2 suits of woolen goods
- 7 bands—i. e., collars, of different sorts
- 1 leather belt
- 2 Monmouth caps
- 1 black hat
- 5 red knit caps
- 1 pair calf's leather gloves
- linen for handkerchiefs
- sword, belt, and armor

FURNITURE, TOOLS, UTENSILS

Visitors will see in their proper places substantially all the devices in use by the colonists.

AGRICULTURE

Early adventurers touched the New England coast on fishing and trading voyages. Soon after the settlement of the Plymouth Plantation began the idea of a joint fishing and planting venture on the Massachusetts Bay.

So well adapted was this location for a plantation that Reverend Francis Higginson, writing in 1629, says:

"Our turnips, parsnips, and carrots are here both bigger and sweeter than in England. Pumpions, cowcombers, pot herbs grow abundantly among the grasses. Strawberries, penyroyall, wintersaurie, sor-

rell, brockelime, liverwort, carwell, watercresses, leeks and onions are ordinarie.”

Country full of springs, rivers and brooks. Dug wells—water at 3 feet.

The agriculture of the early settlers covered a wider field than one might imagine. Many of the vegetables and herbs and some of the grains were brought from England by the early comers; in addition many vegetables, herbs and some grains were found here. Tobacco was also an important crop. The woods contained many native flowers. It was only natural that the ladies would bring seeds of their favorite annuals and perennials along with them. The list of annuals and perennials contains those that were native to this country and those that were in England previous to 1630, that might have been brought to this country. The list of herbs also includes both classes. The herbs were commonly used for medicinal purposes.

HERBS

Many brought from England and others native to this country, all to be found here in 1630.

Anise	<i>Pimmella anisum</i>	Annual
Angelica	<i>Angelica officinalis</i>	Perennial
Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Perennial
Bush Basil	<i>Osimum minimum</i>	Annual
Sweet Basil	<i>Osimum basilicum</i>	Annual
Borage	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Annual
Catmint	<i>Nepeta Cataria</i>	Perennial
Chamomile	<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>	Annual
Chervil	<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>	Annual
Chives	<i>Allium Schoenoprasum</i>	Perennial
Clary	<i>Salvia Sclarea</i>	Perennial
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum Sativum</i>	Annual
Costmary	<i>Chrysanthemum Balsamita</i>	Perennial
Dill	<i>Anethum Graveolens</i>	Annual
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Perennial
Spearmint	<i>Mentha Viridis</i>	Perennial
Pennyroyal	<i>Mentha Pulegium</i>	Perennial
Peppermint	<i>Mentha peperita</i>	Perennial
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Perennial
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	Perennial
Pot Marigold	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Annual
Pot Marjoram	<i>Originum Onites</i>	Perennial
Sweet Cicely	<i>Cherophyllum aromaticum</i>	Perennial

Sweet Marjoram	<i>Oreganum Marjorana</i>	Annual
Parsley	<i>Carum Petroselinum</i>	Annual
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Shrub
Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Shrub
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Shrub
Summer Savory	<i>Satureia hortensis</i>	Shrub
Winter Savory	<i>Satureia montana</i>	Shrub
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Perennial
Tarragon	<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>	Perennial
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Perennial
Lemon Thyme	<i>Thymus Serpyllum vulgaris</i>	Perennial
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Perennial
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	Perennial
Southernwood	<i>Artemisia Abrotanum</i>	Perennial
Chicory	<i>Cichorium Intybus</i>	Perennial
Lavender	<i>Lavendula Spica</i>	Shrub

Herbaceous plants that were in England previous to 1630 or about that time. The early colonial gardens would be likely to contain many of these plants. Few annuals.

Bachelor's Button	<i>Ranunculus acris fl. Pl.</i>
Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>
Betony	<i>Stachys Betonica</i>
Bouncing Bet	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>
Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Bugle-flower	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Butter and eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Camomile	<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>
Canterbury Bells	<i>Campanula medium</i>
Carnations	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Catnip	<i>Nepeta Cataria</i>
Celandine	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>
Common Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i>
Corn-cockle	<i>Lychnis Githago</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>
Cowslip	<i>Primula officinalis</i>
Crown-imperial	<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Cypress spurge	<i>Euphorbia Cyparissias</i>
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudo-narcissus</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Day Lily	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>

Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>
Feverfew	<i>Chrysanthemum Parthenium</i>
Flags	<i>Iris</i>
Flax	<i>Linium usatissimum</i>
Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis palustris</i>
Four o'clock Flower	<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea alba</i>
French Marigold	<i>Tagetes patula</i>
German Iris	<i>Iris germanica</i>
Goutweed	<i>Aegopodium Podograria</i>
Great Blue Bottle	<i>Centaurea montana</i>
Ground Ivy	<i>Nepeta hederacea</i>
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
Hollyhock	<i>Althea rosea</i>
Honesty	<i>Lunaria annua</i>
Horned Poppy	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>
Indian Cress	<i>Nasturtium minus</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera Helix</i>
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium hybridum</i>
Larks-heels	<i>Delphinium Consolida</i>
Lavender	<i>Lavandula vera</i>
Lily of the Valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>
Lily	<i>Lilium candidum</i>
Love-lies-bleeding	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>
Marigold	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>
Moneywort	<i>Lysimachia Nummularia</i>
Monk's hood	<i>Aconitum Napellus</i>
Mullein	<i>Verbascum Thapsus</i>
Orris Root	<i>Iris florentina</i>
Oxlip	<i>Primula elatior</i>
Pansies	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Peony or Piony	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i>
Pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>
Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>
Pinks	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i>
Poppy	<i>Papaver Rhoëas sominiferum</i>
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
Purple Flower-Gentle	<i>Amarantus plumosus</i>
Purple Windflower	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Seaholly	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>

Self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Sneezewort	<i>Achillea Ptarmica</i>
Southernwood	<i>Artemisia Abrotanum</i>
Spearmint	<i>Mentha spicata</i>
Sweet Iris	<i>Iris Pallida</i>
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Tarragon	<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>
Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>
Virginian Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana Tabacum</i>
Wild Marjoram	<i>Oreganum Vulgare</i>
Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Worm-wood	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Yellow-herb	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Yellow Water Flag	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>

ANIMALS

Horses, goats, cattle and hogs were brought to the settlement with the first parties. Goats probably were brought in the greatest numbers, because of the ease in handling and their experience on the first trips with the cattle and horses showed a large percentage of loss in the months at sea.

PEOPLE

The colonists included people from all walks of life. While the company as a business venture did not succeed, it sought diligently for settlers who would advance the wellbeing of the plantation. Ministers were sent over at the expense of the company, as were workers at every necessary trade.

Adventurers sent out servants to work for them, advancing passage money and provisions to be repaid by bond service over a term of years. When this system broke down on the arrival of Winthrop the innate qualities of these individuals determined whether they died in the wilderness, found their way back to England, or became freemen of the colony during the ensuing years.

The people were narrow but strong. The cruelties so prominent in their treatment of one another reflect the spirit of English civilization, where even capital punishment could be inflicted for approximately three hundred crimes.

The educational average was high; witness the early founding of Harvard College. It is estimated that as early as 1640 one person in 250 was a graduate of Cambridge or Oxford.

THE ARBELLA

Among all the ships which have contributed to the life of the New World since the Santa Maria the Arbella has a peculiar hold on the affections of the people of Massachusetts. No drawings or close description of her nor any ship of the period are known to exist. She was probably similar in construction to the illustrious Mayflower which continued in service for a number of years. She was bought as the "Eagle" whose effigy was her figurehead, and was renamed Arbella in honor of Lady Arbella, wife of Isaac Johnson. Both were passengers with Governor Winthrop whose Journal has casual descriptions of the ship.

Extracts: A ship of 350 tons

3 masts—fore, main, mizzen, and topmasts

Carried 52 seamen

Great boat, long boats, and skiff

28 pieces of ordnance, some mounted in forecastle

Gun room and gun deck

An upper and lower deck

Round house

Cook room

Open deck from steerage to mainmast on which children and other seasick passengers swayed a rope up and down till they were warm and by this means grew well and happy.

The "Ancient" a 16th century corruption of Ensign

MILITARY DEFENCE

THE PIKEMEN

Before the age of firearms, the pike was the implement of warfare carried by the private soldiers. The settlement of New England in the early part of the seventeenth century became a very interesting period in military history. Soldiers at that time were clad in full armor in battle. The pikemen carried that implement and even after firearms had become more generally adopted, the pike was considered a necessary instrument. The pike was a plain spear head on a long pole, clearing from 12 to 18 feet in all. At this time the sergeant carried a halberd which had a pike blade on the end, a hatched blade on one side of the head, and a $\frac{1}{4}$ circle sharpened hook on the other side. The commissioned officers carried an implement known as the partisan, which had a much broader blade than the pike, and was variously ornamented at the base at its point of attachment to the

pole. The pikes which are now in the possession of the Salem Light Infantry veterans were brought over in 1629 with the Higginson-Skelton migration. They were held as town property and moved from one town house to another as enlarged buildings were erected. When they came into the possession of the Salem Light Infantry they were found in the present Town Hall in Derby Square. At that time, the hall was used by the Infantry as a drill hall. These pikes are, without doubt, among the very oldest implements of warfare in New England. They are now carried on parade by the members of a platoon of Infantry veterans and appear each year with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company on the occasion of their spring parade. The men carrying them are uniformed as were the men in 1629, with leathern doublet, home-spun breeches, belt and shoes with buckles and a Monmouth knitted cap; all made from the description of the outfit brought over by the men in 1629.

In addition to this mobile force, there was a fort and ordnance.



THE PAGEANT



SCENARIO

Scene. The spectators from the time they start to assemble in the space reserved for them until the action is started at an hour to be determined in accordance with the tide requirements for the arrival of the "Arbella" will see no sign of human activity in the village which will appear as it might have been seen just at daybreak, with a few curls of smoke rising from chimneys.

The performers will remain entirely concealed insofar as may be possible and will take their places in the buildings or at points from which they are to appear first along lines of approach which will mask them from the public. As soon as any individual or group of players shall have completed the action indicated he or they must immediately leave the visible portion of the village and remain concealed until the action calls for reappearance.

Episodes are not necessarily fully completed in turn, but in most cases will overlap and in others will run concurrently. This will be worked out and controlled in the detailed direction for the production.

EPISODE I

It is assumed that the time is shortly after daybreak. Mrs. Richard Claydon will open the casement window of the house in which she is supposed to live and will look at the weather. She then disappears, emerging shortly after from the doorway of the house. Immediately after this Alice Becklyn will perform similar action from the nearest house to that occupied by Mrs. Claydon. They meet at the point midway between the two houses and exchange a few words of morning greeting with appropriate business. They turn away and start to re-enter their homes when shouts are heard in the distance.

EPISODE II

Four men and two boys appear on the edge of the village returning from a hunt. The men carry a newly killed deer suspended by the feet from a pole which the two of them carry over their shoulders. The two boys are carrying their fathers' guns. As they near the village the two men carrying the deer are relieved by the two others who take the pole on their shoulders. They enter the village shouting out the news of their luck.

EPISODE III

Responding to their shouts men, women and children emerge from all of the houses and cluster around them, leaving an open space between the group of hunters and the public. The hunters recount the story of their chase and gradually the crowd disperses. Some of the children play tag or leap frog, several of the little girls wander away and pick wild flowers, and the men and women break up into small groups gossiping or discussing affairs of the day and gradually return to their homes. In some cases the women who have preceded them call the men and children indoors to breakfast. The hunters carry the deer to a remote portion of the village where it is dressed by one of the men who prepares it for the later feast. The venison is later carried away to the food depot by some of the boys who are summoned by the men for this purpose.

EPISODE IV

Four men meet in the village street and proceed to the salt-making works where they busy themselves with the shallow pans which they fill with water after emptying of salt accumulation, etc., calling some of the boys to help them carry the water to and fro from the bay.

EPISODE V

A ketch or shallop is rowed up to the shore and the group of men (as many as can be comfortably accommodated) land. A boy with bare feet jumps overboard as the bow touches the shore and pulls the shallop up onto the beach after which the men land and carefully remove the catch of cod and haddock and flounders with which the boat is filled. They set to work busily assisted by some of the boys to clean the fish. Some of the smaller ones are strung on bits of twine or tendril and are sent by the men to the notables of the village. Several

boys occupy themselves by taking the cleaned fish and delivering them at various houses in sight of the public. The remaining fish are made ready and carefully spread on the stones and rocks for curing. The fishermen clean their boat thoroughly and talking together discussing the affairs of the village walk up the main street dispersing gradually as they reach their various homes.

EPISODE VI

The shoemaker of the village brings his tools out of his house to a conspicuous spot and starts cobbling, which action continues with an occasional word of greeting or conversation to passers-by. A little girl brings him a pair of her mother's shoes and explains what is needed to be done. A man passing by shows him a defective place in his boots and takes off the boot while the cobbler examines it.

EPISODE VII

Five men and a boy start working on the thatching of a roof. Two little girls occasionally bring armfuls of hay or straw and place it nearby for the men to work with. The boy bunches the straw and passes it to the men from time to time who go through actions of securing it and trimming the finished work.

EPISODE VIII

The blacksmith in a distant portion of the village works at his forge, busying himself with nails, hinges, etc.

EPISODE IX

Two of the boys take the cows out to pasture and two other boys ride off on the horses. Three or four little girls drive the goats out through the village and disappear out of sight. The hens and geese at about this time are also herded out through the lane.

EPISODE X

A sick woman is carefully carried from one of the houses by two men and placed on a straw pallet in the sun near one of the houses. Neighbors passing by stop to speak with her. A child comes timidly into the garden with a little bunch of wild flowers which after making a curtsy she presents to the sick woman who thanks her, pats her head and talks with her a few moments, after which the child makes another curtsy and runs away to join some of her companions.

EPISODE XI

An elderly woman rings a bell and the children gather in front of her house. They sit on benches and she takes a large book and goes through the motions of giving them their lessons. Now and then a child stands up to answer a question, and one child who has misbehaved is sent into the house from which he emerges with a sort of dunce cap in his hand. He is made to put it on and stand with his face toward the house.

EPISODE XII

A group of the women carrying washing proceed to the brook where they talk together and go through the action of washing the clothes, pounding them on the stones and rinsing them in the water, and then spreading them to dry on the grass and bushes.

EPISODE XIII

The Rev. Francis Higginson walks down the street to the building used as a meeting-house. Great signs of respect and deference are shown him and he stops to speak with various persons. Every one else withdraws to some extent toward the houses and Roger Conant emerges from his house and meets Mr. Higginson in the central portion of the street. They converse earnestly together and Conant accompanies the minister to the meeting-house, and then returns to his own home.

EPISODE XIV

Higginson leaves the church and proceeds to a nearby point where Richard Davenport is working. He talks with him a moment, and they proceed to the house of the Rev. Samuel Skelton. The three of them continue to the house of John Woodbury and talk together, after which they return to the meeting-house where they discuss changes and improvements. They send a child to Conant's home and he joins them shortly, after which they talk together for a moment and then proceed to the point where there is a ship being constructed. After looking at this they continue out of sight until recalled by the action.

EPISODE XV

A child with an armful of twigs and bits of wood comes running over the hill all out of breath and dropping sticks as he runs. He indi-

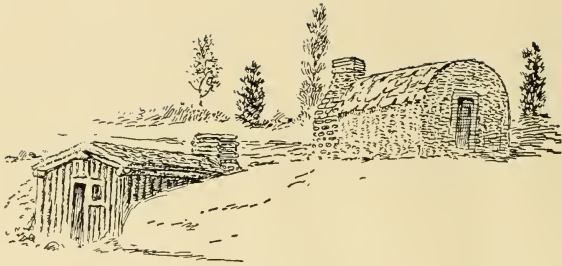
cates to the first man he meets that he has seen Indians in the distance, and the word is passed along from one group to another. Capt. Trask sounds an alarm in the center of the village. Endecott immediately appears and takes charge of the situation. Davenport returns to the center and is immediately joined by Samuel Sharpe, and as soon as possible all the pikemen and some twenty other men meet in the center of the village with their rifles. The women and children retire into the door yards of the houses ready to go inside and barricade themselves. Capt. Trask issues a few sharp orders and such military evolutions as seem advisable are gone through. An Indian with hands outstretched in sign of peaceful intentions appears slowly over the hill and comes forward. Gov. Endecott remains by the soldiers until the Indian has advanced, well into the village, and then steps forward a few paces. The Indian has a few signs to make and summons a group of other Indians, nine or ten, who come in bringing gifts of turkeys and wild fowl. The military stand at ease and the women and children draw nearer, but Capt. Trask, Davenport and Sharpe watch the Indians narrowly. The Indians discuss trades with the white men, and at Gov. Endecott's order a man is dispatched to the warehouse and returns with gifts for the Indians, who salute the Governor and withdraw. After they have proceeded a certain distance Capt. Trask details twelve men to follow them out of sight. The normal activities of the village are then resumed.

EPISODE XVI

A woman emerges from a distant house wearing a brightly colored shawl. She is jeered at by others, and disappears into a house at the further end of the village. Henry Haughton passes her and notices with dismay the elaborate color effect. He immediately goes to the home of Rev. Higginson who takes the matter up with Rev. Skelton and the Governor. The woman starts to return and is stopped by Mr. Haughton who brings her before the Governor, who reprimands her for the gay clothing. She tosses her head defiantly and is sentenced to be placed in the stocks forthwith. She remains there until the close of the first half of the episodes when she is released by Mr. Haughton.

EPISODE XVII

A pig escapes from a pen and runs down the street hotly pursued by small boys who are joined in the chase by some of the younger men. The pig is finally captured and returned to its pen in triumph.



EPISODE XVIII

A group of men set out for a fishing trip in a shallop. A number of women accompany them to the shore, and returning to the village after having waved to the men as they leave bring out a large piece of cloth for a sail. They sit around this on the village green sewing the edges of the cloth and talking together. This continues until the close of the first half of the events.

EPISODE XIX

A man who has been drinking staggers down the street. He is intercepted by Chas. Gott who reprimands him and leads him to the home of Gov. Endecott who comes out and sentences him to the pillory where he remains until the dinner episode. He is released by Chas. Gott at that time.

EPISODE XX

Gov. Endecott, after the preceding episode, speaks to Richard Brackenbury, who is passing on his way to the shore, and sends him for Roger Conant, Capt. Wm. Dixey, Rev. Higginson, Rev. Skelton, John Woodbury and Humphrey Woodbury for a conference. They stand together for a few moments and then enter the Governor's house.

EPISODE XXI

Mrs. Thos. Gardner brings a spinning wheel into the yard of her house and starts spinning. Her neighbor, Mrs. Skelton, brings some sewing over and joins her, and they talk and work during the rest of the scene.

EPISODE XXII

Alice Becklyn brings yarn from the house and goes through the motions of winding yarn and knitting. Hugh Tilley comes in and talks with her. It is evidently a love scene. He holds the yarn for her and converses. John Balch, who is passing by, reprimands him for frivolous conduct and he goes over to the fish flakes where he turns the fish on the rocks. Alice Becklyn takes the yarn back into the house and disappears.

EPISODE XXIII

Butter making.

EPISODE XXIV

Wherever possible fields of grain and vegetables are being hoed and weeded by men and boys, some of whom will be occupied in this work during all the first half of the episodes.

EPISODE XXV

A group of men and women are occupied with netting at which they work during the first half of the episodes.

EPISODE XXVI

Several large tables are spread with wooden trenchers, tableware, and simple food, and groups of the people gather around these. They all remain standing until the Elder, Henry Haughton, has asked a blessing, after which the men and women sit at tables. The children remain standing and are given their food by their elders. During the course of the meal those who cannot be accommodated at the tables will enter from various parts of the grounds and go into houses where they will remain or else disappear out of sight.

For five minutes or so after the conclusion of the meal there will be a lull which will mark, to some extent, an entr'act. It is the intention to give the effect of a distinct stop in the proceedings. Many of the people will retire into the houses, and a few left together in groups will talk quietly but there will be no activity.

EPISODE XXVII

Gov. Endecott passes down the street pointing to the sun and indicating that it is time to be about the affairs of the settlement again.

The men and boys working in the fields return to those positions and the women resume their various occupations. Twenty men accompanied by several children proceed to the house under construction and busy themselves on putting the timbers together and raising the beams, etc. One man, Peter Palfrey, directs the proceedings and discusses details with the principal worker. A group of men proceed to the ship under construction and work on that.

EPISODE XXVIII

A woman appears at a doorway following her husband who has gone out. She scolds him vigorously all the way with violent gestures and as shrewishly as possible. As he goes away she continues her loud remarks to one of her neighbors and is overheard by Rev. Cobbett who remonstrates with her. She turns on him angrily and apparently makes abusive remarks. Gov. Endecott passes by and is appealed to by Rev. Cobbett. Gov. Endecott directs Cobbett to bring the woman to his house and to bring the neighbor to whom she has spoken and her husband, which is done. Other neighbors join the group and testify that she is a common scold, whereupon she is sentenced to be ducked. The news spreads through the village, small boys and girls run about telling it, and immediately a crowd gathers around the ducking stool, into which the woman is tied. Screaming violently she is ducked several times, and then released. She returns to her home followed by the jeers of the people and several children who follow after her. At the threshold she turns and shakes her fist at the crowd.

EPISODE XXIX

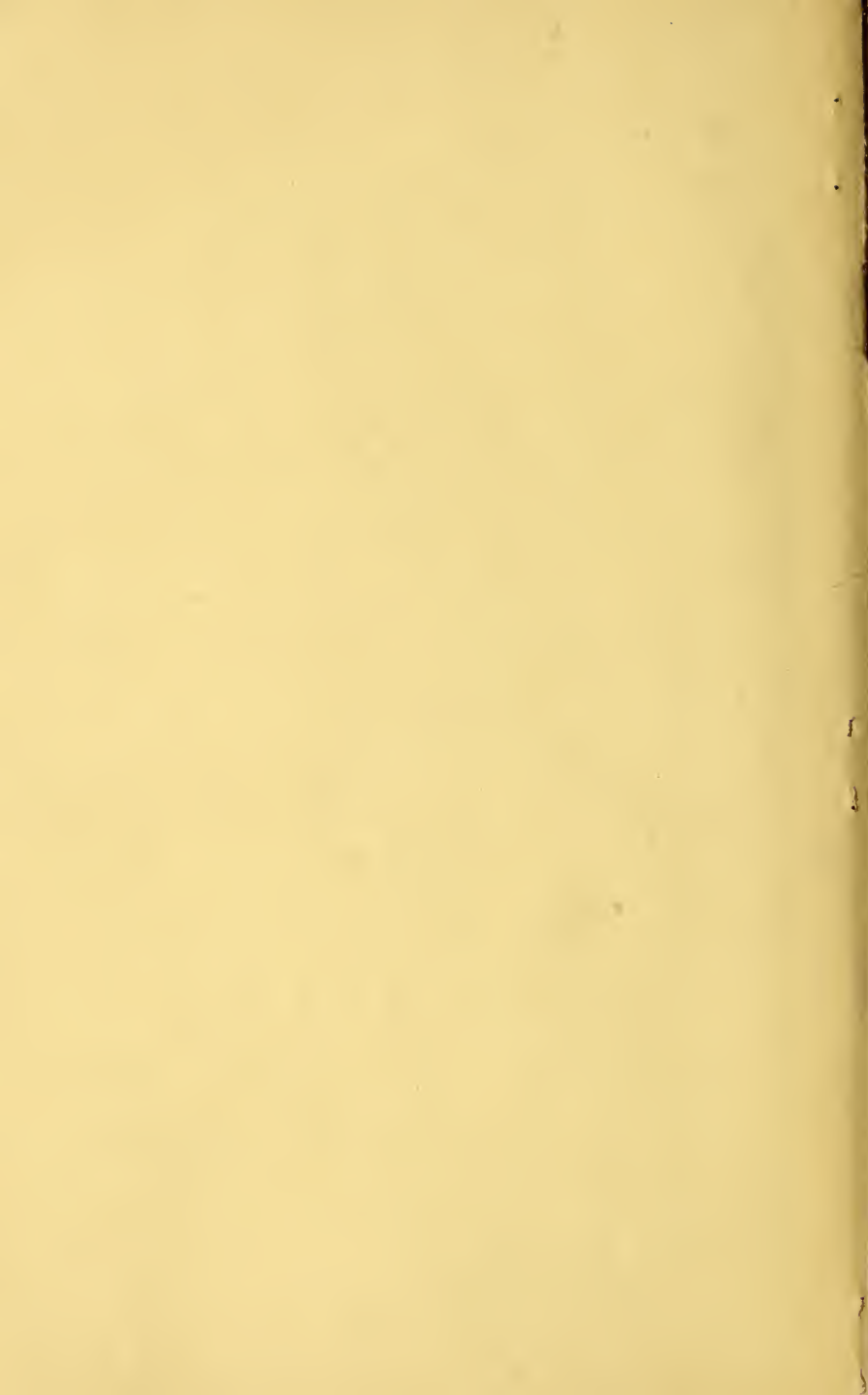
An Indian runner appears from the direction of Marblehead and with gestures accosts the first man he meets. He points out to the Bay where the Arbella is seen to be approaching. The man and the Indian proceed down the village shouting the news to every one. The Indian makes a salute and returns in the direction from which he has come and disappears. The man continues directly to Gov. Endecott's house and advises him of the arrival of the ship. Every one who has been told by the man of this event moves quickly from his or her house or position and tells every one else who can be reached of the event, and the entire village, almost without exception, goes to the shore where it remains in a group watching the arrival of the Arbella. A group of the people led by the various ministers fall to their knees and the others follow suit. There is apparently a prayer, and then they all

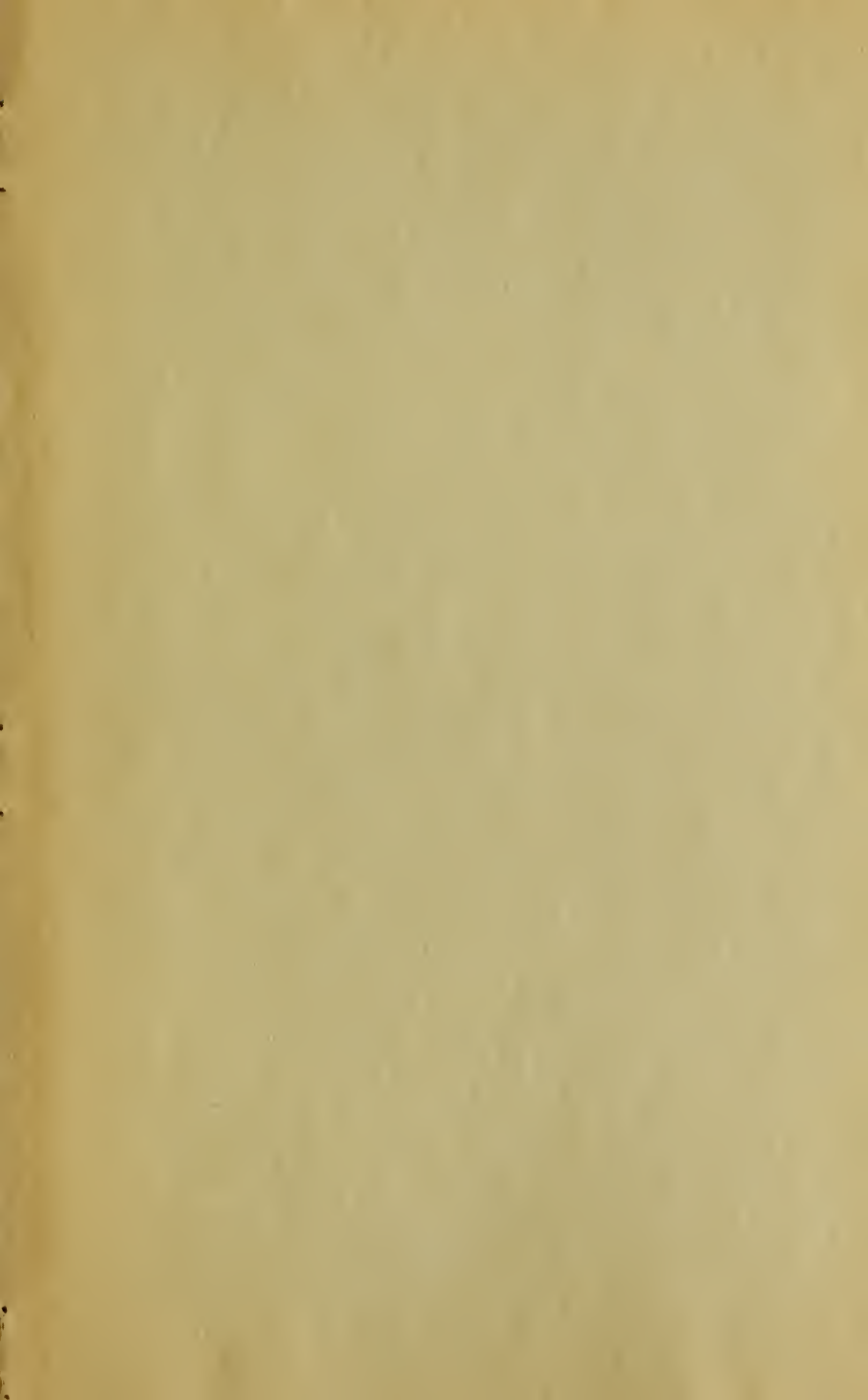
press forward to a better point to watch the approach of the ship. Gov. Endecott addresses them and points out the need for returning to the duties of the day, and reluctantly the crowd returns to the various places. Everyone's attention is distracted, however, and the men framing the house drop their tools from time to time and watch the approach of the ship; the women appear at the doors of their homes and look out, and the children run between their tasks and the point. A group of men set out in a small boat to meet the Arbella, and as she comes to anchor return to the village with news for Gov. Endecott of the arrival of visitors. Gov. Endecott calls the leaders of the village and gives them instructions. They pass around to the various houses and groups of people telling them what will be done. The Indians arrive, attracted by the excitement, and mingle with the white people. The various occupations are continued intermittently until the passengers come ashore.

EPISODE XXX

As the passengers are seen to leave the Arbella, Gov. Endecott and the notables of the village lead the entire group of people to the shore. Two men carry the pallet on which the sick woman has been placed and put it down in a good position. The visitors land and are met by the Governor who pays his respects to them. The principal citizens are presented and they proceed to Gov. Endecott's house, into which all the principal characters enter. The rest of the people stand around in groups discussing this momentous event, and as many as possible press into the house after the others. The group of military stand at attention and horses are brought around for the visitors who emerge from the house and after talking with the inhabitants who surge around them mount their horses and accompanied by a detachment of the military ride away waving to the groups of people watching them who call out to them and wave back. A number of the children and younger people follow the visitors out of sight and remain there. The Indians have stationed themselves on the highest point and are watching the proceedings. As the visitors go out of sight the inhabitants who have remained near the Governor's house break up into groups discussing the event. Little by little they return to their homes or disperse out of sight. The Governor remains on his doorstep with the Rev. Samuel Skelton, Roger Conant, and Thomas Gardner. He speaks with them a moment, dismisses Capt. Trask and the rest of the pikemen who disappear from the scene and with the group

around him enters into his house and closes the door. The Indians slowly withdraw from sight. Mrs. Richard Claydon who has been talking with Alice Becklyn, leaves her, enters her house, and closes the door and pulls the casement to. Alice Becklyn enters her house, closes the door, and the casement. All the other doors and casements have been closed, and the village is again apparently deserted.





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